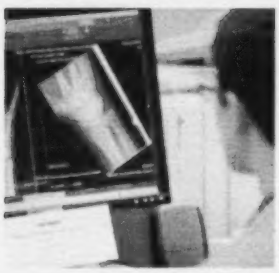
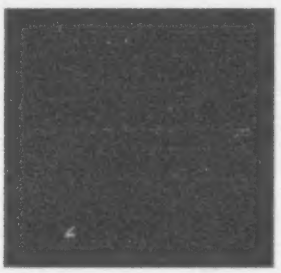
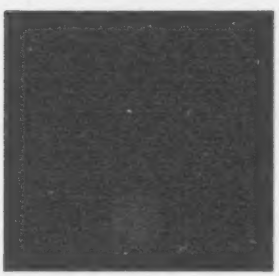
2011 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review



Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake . Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
Edmonton . Red Deer . Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House
Calgary . Camrose-Drumheller . Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

Government of Alberta

Overview

In 2011, Alberta had the highest participation rate and employment rate of all Canadian provinces

In 2011, Alberta had the highest employment and participation rates (see glossary of definitions) in Canada. The employment rate in Alberta of 69.7% was 7.9 percentage points higher than the national average. Alberta's participation rate of 73.7% was 6.9 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta's unemployment rate of 5.5% was lower than the national average by 1.9 percentage points and the third lowest among the ten provinces. At 5.0%, Saskatchewan had the lowest unemployment rate in Canada followed by Manitoba with 5.4%. (See Figure 1)

Alberta's labour force rose by 2.7%, or 57,900, between 2010 and 2011. The labour force in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw the largest per cent increase of 4.9%, while Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House is the only region that had a decrease in the labour force growth. In 2011, the Edmonton and Calgary regions together had 70.4% of Alberta's labour force. All Alberta's regions except the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House saw increases in the size of the labour force. The labour force in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region declined by 1,000 between 2010 and 2011. (See Figure 2)

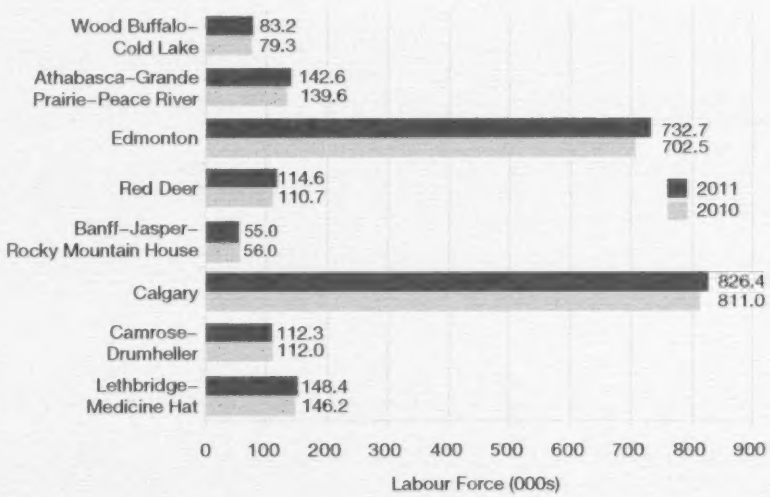
Figure 1

Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2011

Province	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	66.8%	61.8%	7.4%
Newfoundland and Labrador	60.2%	52.6%	12.7%
Prince Edward Island	68.1%	60.4%	11.3%
Nova Scotia	63.7%	58.1%	8.8%
New Brunswick	62.8%	56.8%	9.5%
Quebec	65.2%	60.1%	7.8%
Ontario	66.8%	61.6%	7.8%
Manitoba	69.3%	65.5%	5.4%
Saskatchewan	69.2%	65.7%	5.0%
Alberta	**73.7%**	**69.7%**	**5.5%**
British Columbia	65.0%	60.2%	7.5%

Figure 2

Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2010 and 2011



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment rose in all economic regions in 2011

In 2011, employment in Alberta increased by 77,500 from a year ago to 2,094,100. Employment rose in every region with the Edmonton region showing the largest increase of 37,100, followed by the Calgary region with the second largest increase of 24,000. The Edmonton region also had the largest percentage increase in employment, at 5.7%. The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region had the second largest percentage increase in employment, at 4.6%. (See Figure 3)

Between 2010 and 2011, unemployment in Alberta fell by 19,700. Unemployment fell in all the regions in the province except Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, where the unemployment rose by 300. The largest decrease in unemployment of 8,600 was in the Calgary region while the Edmonton region had the second largest decrease of 6,900. (See Figure 4)

Figure 3

Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2010 and 2011

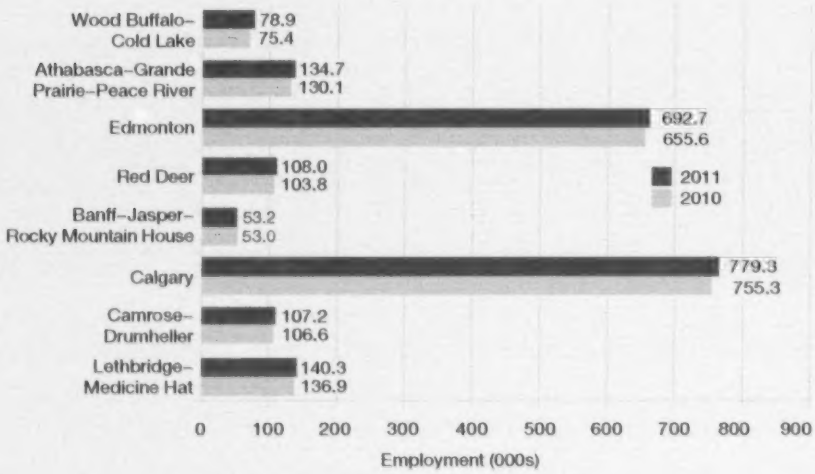
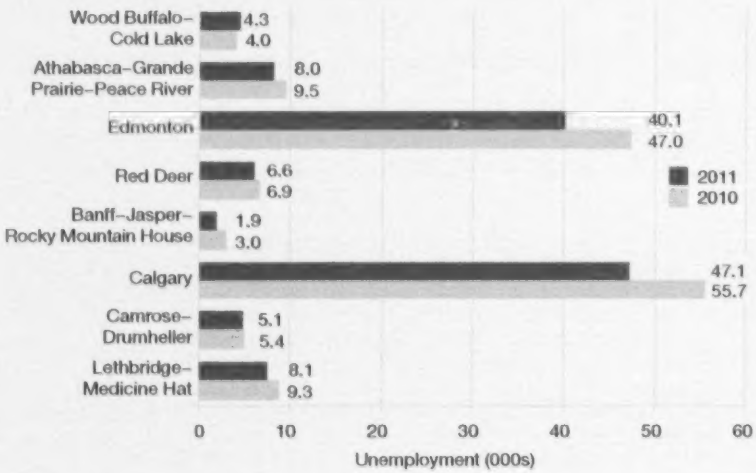


Figure 4

Unemployment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2010 and 2011



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

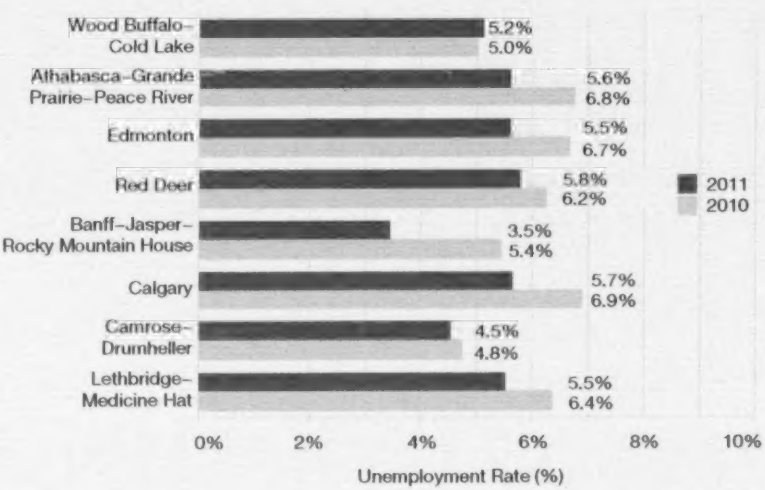
Unemployment rates fell across all but one economic region

Alberta's unemployment rate fell from 6.5% in 2010 to 5.5% in 2011. Unemployment rates fell across all but one region, the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region, where the unemployment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points to 5.2% in 2011.

The Red Deer and Calgary regions had the highest and second highest unemployment rate in 2011, at 5.8% and 5.7% respectively. Although their unemployment rates were the highest in 2011, these rates were lower than the year before by 0.4 and 1.2 percentage points respectively. (See Figure 5) The Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region experienced the largest decrease in the unemployment rate, falling 1.9 percentage points to 3.5% in 2011, the lowest unemployment rate of all the regions. The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region is the only region with an increase in the unemployment rate in 2011, rising 0.2 percentage points to 5.2%.

Figure 5

Unemployment Rate, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2010 and 2011



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2011, the region's participation rate, at 80.8%, was highest among all regions as its labour force increased

The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 4.9% increase in the labour force between 2010 and 2011. Employment in the region grew by 4.6% in 2011 compared to a year ago. Unemployment in the region increased 7.5%, from 4,000 in 2010 to 4,300 in 2011. The participation rate rose to 80.8% in 2011, the highest in the province. (See Figure 6)

The region had the highest employment rate of 76.6% and the third lowest unemployment rate in the province

Figure 7 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2010 and 2011. In 2010, the unemployment rate rose to 6.2% in September followed by a rapid decline to 4.8% in December. In March 2011, the unemployment rate began to rise again and reached a peak of 5.9% in August and September. The region's unemployment rate had declined to 4.3% by December 2011.

The 2011 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 5.2%, the third lowest of all the regions in Alberta following Camrose-Drumheller region at 4.5%, and Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House at 3.5%.

Figure 6

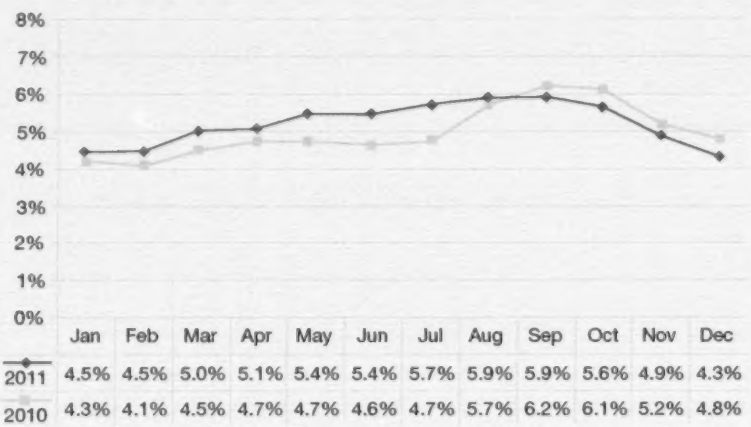
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	99.9	103.0	3.1%
Labour Force (000s)	79.3	83.2	4.9%
Employment (000s)	75.4	78.9	4.6%
Unemployment (000s)	4.0	4.3	7.5%
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	5.2%	
Participation Rate	79.4%	80.8%	

Figure 7

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.3%
2010	4.3%	4.1%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	5.7%	6.2%	6.1%	5.2%	4.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Construction industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 8 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries (see Glossary of Definition at the end) increased by 3,200 in 2011; and in the Services-Producing industries, employment increased by 400. The industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Construction, up 2,200; Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 1,100; and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 600. The two industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Accommodation and Food Services, down 1,200; and Educational Services, down 900.

Figure 8

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	5,100	3,900	-1,200
Agriculture	**	**	**
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,700	3,600	-100
Construction	7,900	10,100	2,200
Educational Services	4,900	4,000	-900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,900	3,400	500
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	17,600	18,700	1,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,500	6,000	500
Information, Culture and Recreation	1,500	1,600	100
Manufacturing	1,900	1,700	-200
Other Services***	2,800	3,100	300
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,700	3,300	600
Public Administration	2,800	3,200	400
Trade	10,200	10,500	300
Transportation and Warehousing	4,100	4,000	-100
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

**** This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River

Unemployment decreased from 9,500 in 2010 to 8,000 in 2011, as employment and the labour force rose

In 2011, the labour force in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region increased by 2.1%, or 3,000. Employment increased by 3.5%, or 4,600; and unemployment decreased by 15.8%, or 1,500. During this period, the region's unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points to 5.6%. In 2011, the participation rate increased to 74.8% from 73.6% a year ago. (See Figure 9)

The region's unemployment rate of 5.6% was the third highest in the province

Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region in 2010 and 2011. The unemployment rate increased at the beginning of 2010, peaking at 8.4% in March. After that, the unemployment rate fell continuously until December 2010 when it went up 0.3 percentage points to 5.6%. In 2011, the unemployment rate rose and fell through the year reaching the peak in August at 6.0% then falling to 5.0% in November and December of 2011.

The 2011 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 5.6%, the third highest of all the regions in Alberta following the Red Deer region at 5.8% and Calgary region at 5.7%.

Figure 9

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	189.8	190.6	0.4%
Labour Force (000s)	139.6	142.6	2.1%
Employment (000s)	130.1	134.7	3.5%
Unemployment (000s)	9.5	8.0	-15.8%
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	5.6%	
Participation Rate	73.6%	74.8%	

Figure 10

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	6.1%	6.1%	5.9%	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%
2010	7.9%	8.0%	8.4%	8.1%	8.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	5.6%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Transportation and Warehousing Industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Transportation and Warehousing, up 2,500; Other Services, up 1,700; and Construction, up 700. Figure 11 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 800 in 2011, and in the Services-Producing industries, increased by 3,600. The two industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Public Administration, down 800; and Manufacturing, down 400.

Figure 11

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	8,400	8,300	-100
Agriculture	7,500	7,400	-100
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,400	3,600	200
Construction	14,800	15,500	700
Educational Services	7,700	7,800	100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,000	5,100	100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	15,900	16,300	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,400	12,400	0
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,600	2,500	-100
Manufacturing	8,100	7,700	-400
Other Services***	6,300	8,000	1,700
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,000	5,200	200
Public Administration	4,800	4,000	-800
Trade	20,000	19,700	-300
Transportation and Warehousing	7,100	9,600	2,500
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

**** This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Edmonton

Unemployment decreased by 14.7% and the labour force rose by 4.3% in 2011

The labour force in the Edmonton region increased by 4.3%, from 702,500 in 2010 to 732,700 in 2011. In 2011, the participation rate rose to 73.2% from 71.3% the year before. This was the third lowest of all Alberta regions in 2011 following the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region at 67.7% and the Camrose-Drumheller region at 72.0%. Between 2010 and 2011, employment increased by 37,100, and unemployment fell by 6,900. The unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points, from 6.7% in 2010 to 5.5% in 2011. (See Figure 12)

In 2011, the region had the largest employment increase at 37,100 and its unemployment rate fell by 1.2 percentage points

Figure 13 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2010 and 2011. In both 2010 and 2011, Edmonton's unemployment rate increased steadily and peaked in April at 7.8% in 2010 and 6.1% in 2011. In 2010, the unemployment rate declined steadily after April through to the end of the year. In 2011, the unemployment rate decreased from April until July, rising in August and September, and falling again until ending the year at 4.6% in December.

The 2011 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 5.5%, the fourth lowest of all the regions in Alberta, after Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake at 5.2%; Camrose-Drumheller at 4.5%; and Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House at 3.5%.

Figure 12

Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	984.8	1000.7	1.6%
Labour Force (000s)	702.5	732.7	4.3%
Employment (000s)	655.6	692.7	5.7%
Unemployment (000s)	47.0	40.1	-14.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	5.5%	
Participation Rate	71.3%	73.2%	

Figure 13

Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Trade industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 14 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in both Goods-Producing industries and Services-Producing industries increased in 2011, by 17,700 and 19,300 respectively. Employment increased in 11 out of the 16 industries. The five industries in Edmonton with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Trade, up 14,300; Manufacturing, up 13,700; Information, Culture and Recreation, up 3,800; Other Services, up 2,900; and Agriculture, up 2,200. The two industries with the largest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Transportation and Warehousing, down 3,500; and Utilities, down 2,100.

Figure 14

Edmonton Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	41,200	42,300	1,100
Agriculture	4,800	7,000	2,200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	25,800	25,500	-300
Construction	72,900	74,800	1,900
Educational Services	49,200	49,300	100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	33,400	32,700	-700
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	21,500	23,400	1,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	79,400	79,800	400
Information, Culture and Recreation	23,300	27,100	3,800
Manufacturing	40,500	54,200	13,700
Other Services***	35,400	38,300	2,900
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	45,200	45,200	0
Public Administration	37,600	39,000	1,400
Trade	102,500	116,800	14,300
Transportation and Warehousing	35,900	32,400	-3,500
Utilities	7,000	4,900	-2,100

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

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Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Red Deer

The labour force increased as employment rose by 4,200 and unemployment fell 300 in 2011

The Red Deer region saw a 3.5% increase in the labour force between 2010 and 2011. The participation rate rose 1.6 percentage points, from 72.7% in 2010 to 74.3% in 2011. Employment increased by 4.0% while unemployment decreased by 4.3% in 2011. The Red Deer region's unemployment rate decreased 0.4 percentage points to 5.8% in 2011. (See Figure 15)

The unemployment rate was lower as unemployment fell from 6,900 in 2010 to 6,600 in 2011

Figure 16 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2010 and 2011. The unemployment rates for the Red Deer region were 6.9% or higher during the first six months in 2010. After peaking in May 2010 at 8.5%, the unemployment rate began to decline. In December 2011, the unemployment rate stood at 5.3%. The annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region in 2011, at 5.8%, was the highest unemployment rate of all the regions; followed by Calgary, at 5.7%; and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, at 5.6%.

Figure 15

Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	152.3	154.3	1.3%
Labour Force (000s)	110.7	114.6	3.5%
Employment (000s)	103.8	108.0	4.0%
Unemployment (000s)	6.9	6.6	-4.3%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	5.8%	
Participation Rate	72.7%	74.3%	

Figure 16

Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	5.2%	5.3%	6.2%	6.7%	6.7%	6.4%	5.0%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%
2010	7.3%	6.9%	7.0%	7.9%	8.5%	7.1%	5.7%	4.8%	5.6%	5.7%	6.0%	5.2%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Trade industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 17 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Red Deer region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 100 in 2011, and in the Services-Producing industries, increased by 4,200. The five industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Trade, up 1,700; Business, Building and Other Support Services, up 1,200; Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing, up 1,000; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 900; and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 800. Five industries saw year-over-year decrease in employment: Public Administration, down 1,600; Agriculture, and Information, Culture and Recreation, both down 800; Accommodation and Food Services, down 500; and Manufacturing, down 200.

Figure 17

Red Deer Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	7,000	6,500	-500
Agriculture	6,200	5,400	-800
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,800	4,000	1,200
Construction	10,300	10,900	600
Educational Services	6,200	6,600	400
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,000	6,000	1,000
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	10,100	10,300	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,500	13,400	900
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,800	3,000	-800
Manufacturing	5,800	5,600	-200
Other Services***	4,700	4,900	200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,100	5,900	800
Public Administration	5,000	3,400	-1,600
Trade	15,000	16,700	1,700
Transportation and Warehousing	3,600	4,200	600
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

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Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House

The region had the lowest unemployment rate in 2011, at 3.5%

In 2011, the labour force in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region decreased by 1.8% from the previous year while employment rose 0.4%. The participation rate of 76.5% was the second highest in the province following the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region at 80.8%. Between 2010 and 2011, unemployment fell by 36.7%, or 1,100; and the region's unemployment rate decreased 1.9 percentage points to 3.5%. (See Figure 18)

In 2011, the participation rate was the second highest in the province at 76.5% and the unemployment rate fell back 1.9 percentage points

Figure 19 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region for 2010 and 2011. The unemployment rate fell from January to April in 2010. After rising 0.7 percentage points in May, it fell again until September, when it rose for the next three months, peaking at 6.3% in November 2010. From April to December 2011, the unemployment rate was between 2.8% and 3.2%. During 2011, the unemployment rate in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region fluctuated between a high of 5.9% in January, and low of 2.7% in July.

The 2011 annual unemployment rate was 3.5% for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region, the lowest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 18

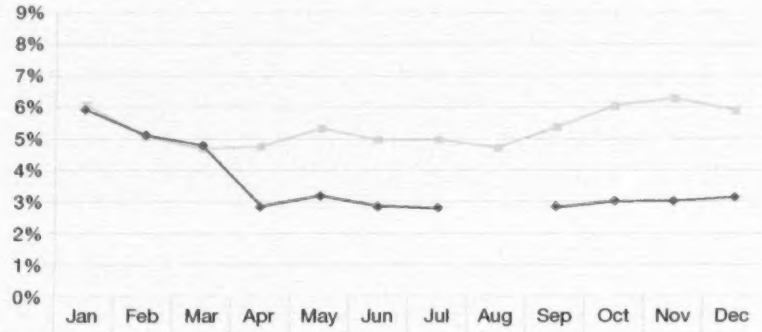
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	71.6	71.9	0.4%
Labour Force (000s)	56.0	55.0	-1.8%
Employment (000s)	53.0	53.2	0.4%
Unemployment (000s)	3.0	1.9	-36.7%
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	3.5%	
Participation Rate	78.2%	76.5%	

Figure 19

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	5.9%	5.2%	4.6%	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%	**	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%
2010	6.1%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%	4.7%	5.4%	6.1%	6.3%	5.9%

***Insufficient data for August 2011*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The two industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were Business, Building and Other Support Services, and Information, Culture and Recreation

Figure 20 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region. Employment in the Services-Producing industries went up by 400, but decreased by 200 in the Goods-Producing industries compared to a year ago. Employment was higher across all but five industries. The two industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Business, Building and Other Support Services, up 500; and Information, Culture and Recreation, up 500.

Figure 20

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	10,600	9,500	-1,100
Agriculture	1,700	2,100	400
Business, Building and Other Support Services	1,600	2,100	500
Construction	4,600	4,200	-400
Educational Services	2,500	2,700	200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,900	1,800	-100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	6,500	6,700	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,500	3,700	200
Information, Culture and Recreation	1,700	2,200	500
Manufacturing	2,500	2,200	-300
Other Services***	2,300	2,700	400
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,800	2,200	400
Public Administration	1,600	**	**
Trade	7,400	6,700	-700
Transportation and Warehousing	2,400	2,700	300
Utilities	**	**	**

* *Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

** *Insufficient data*

*** *This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Calgary

The region's labour force rose by 1.9% and employment increased by 3.2%

In 2011, the labour force in the Calgary region increased by 1.9%, or 15,400 and employment increased by 3.2%, or 24,000. The region's participation rate was unchanged between 2010 and 2011 at 74.4%. Unemployment decreased from 55,700 in 2010 to 47,100 in 2011. The unemployment rate decreased 1.2 percentage points to 5.7%. (See Figure 21)

The 2011 unemployment rate of 5.7% was the second highest of the eight regions, after Red Deer at 5.8%

Figure 22 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2010 and 2011. In 2010, the unemployment rate was above 7.0% for the first half of the year. After peaking at 7.7% in May 2010, the unemployment rate began to fall reaching 5.9% by the end of the year. In 2011, the unemployment rate rose in February and in August, but declined or remained unchanged the rest of the year.

The 2011 annual unemployment rate for the Calgary region was 5.7%, the second highest of all the regions in Alberta, after Red Deer, at 5.8%.

Figure 21

Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	1089.8	1110.9	1.9%
Labour Force (000s)	811.0	826.4	1.9%
Employment (000s)	755.3	779.3	3.2%
Unemployment (000s)	55.7	47.1	-15.4%
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	5.7%	
Participation Rate	74.4%	74.4%	

Figure 22

Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Figure 23 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment increased in both the Goods-Producing industries and the Services-Producing industries compared to a year ago. Employment rose by 3,800 for the Goods-Producing industries, and by 20,300 and for the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with employment increase in excess of 5,000 in 2011 were: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 10,000; Trade, up 6,300; and Accommodation and Food Services, up 5,800.

Figure 23

Calgary Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	40,300	46,100	5,800
Agriculture	9,100	5,400	-3,700
Business, Building and Other Support Services	27,700	28,400	700
Construction	75,400	74,800	-600
Educational Services	44,600	43,500	-1,100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	47,300	41,200	-6,100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	50,100	54,300	4,200
Health Care and Social Assistance	77,100	80,700	3,600
Information, Culture and Recreation	36,700	36,500	-200
Manufacturing	49,500	53,500	4,000
Other Services**	34,200	34,300	100
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	80,400	90,400	10,000
Public Administration	24,300	24,900	600
Trade	111,200	117,500	6,300
Transportation and Warehousing	41,300	42,100	800
Utilities	5,900	5,900	0

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Camrose-Drumheller

Unemployment fell by 300 as the labour force rose 0.3% in 2011

In 2011, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region increased by 0.3%, employment increased by 0.6%, or 600 and unemployment decreased by 300. The participation rate for this region was unchanged from the previous year, at 72.0%. The unemployment rate decreased to 4.5%, down 0.3 percentage points from the previous year. (See Figure 24)

The 2011 annual unemployment rate of 4.5% was the second lowest in the province, after Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House at 3.5%

Figure 25 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2010 and 2011. Rising at the beginning of 2010, the unemployment rate peaked twice during the year, in April and in November, both at 5.5%. The lowest unemployment rate for the region in 2010 was reported in July, at 3.8%. In 2011, the unemployment rate fell in the first five months; and then stayed at 4.2% in May, June and July. It rose to 5.0% in August, and to 5.2% in September; after which the unemployment rate fell to 4.6% in October, and continued falling until it reached 3.9% at the end of 2011.

The 2011 annual unemployment rate for the Camrose-Drumheller region was 4.5%, the second lowest of all the regions in Alberta, after Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House, at 3.5%.

Figure 24

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	155.5	156.0	0.3%
Labour Force (000s)	112.0	112.3	0.3%
Employment (000s)	106.6	107.2	0.6%
Unemployment (000s)	5.4	5.1	-5.6%
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	4.5%	
Participation Rate	72.0%	72.0%	

Figure 25

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Agriculture

Figure 26 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 2,600 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 2,000. The two industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Agriculture, up 1,200; and Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction, up 1,100. The two industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Trade, down 1,400; and Public Administration, down 1,100.

Figure 26

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	4,800	5,200	400
Agriculture	11,400	12,600	1,200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,100	2,500	-600
Construction	8,700	9,200	500
Educational Services	7,000	6,100	-900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,200	4,000	-200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	11,600	12,700	1,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,200	12,100	-100
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,700	3,400	700
Manufacturing	4,200	4,300	100
Other Services***	5,500	6,100	600
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,100	4,300	200
Public Administration	4,600	3,500	-1,100
Trade	16,800	15,400	-1,400
Transportation and Warehousing	4,300	4,800	500
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

**** This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

The region's employment rose and unemployment fell in 2011

In 2011, the labour force in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region rose 1.5%. Employment increased by 3,400 while unemployment fell by 1,200 compared to a year ago. In 2011, the region's participation rate of 67.7% was the lowest of all economic regions in the province. Its unemployment rate decreased 0.9 percentage points to 5.5% in 2011. (See Figure 27)

The 2011 participation rate was the lowest in the province, and the unemployment rate was the same as the provincial average

Figure 28 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2010 and 2011. In 2010, unemployment rates in the region rose during the first five months and peaked at 8.0% in May. The unemployment rate fell thereafter until December, when it ended 2010 at 4.3%. By February 2011, the unemployment rate began to rise, reaching 6.8% in May. After falling in June and July, the unemployment rate rose in August, and then fell for the remainder of the year, ending at 4.1% in December 2011.

The 2011 annual unemployment rate for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region was 5.5%, the fourth lowest of all the regions in Alberta; following the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region at 5.2%, the Camrose-Drumheller region at 4.5%, and the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region at 3.5%.

Figure 27

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2010	2011	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	217.2	219.2	0.9%
Labour Force (000s)	146.2	148.4	1.5%
Employment (000s)	136.9	140.3	2.5%
Unemployment (000s)	9.3	8.1	-12.9%
Unemployment Rate	6.4%	5.5%	
Participation Rate	67.3%	67.7%	

Figure 28

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2010-2011

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	4.3%	4.5%	5.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.2%	5.6%	6.0%	5.8%	5.2%	4.1%	4.1%
2010	6.1%	6.6%	7.4%	7.4%	8.0%	7.7%	7.2%	6.6%	6.0%	5.4%	4.6%	4.3%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Agriculture

Figure 29 shows the change in industry employment between 2010 and 2011 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 6,700 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 3,300. Industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Agriculture, up 5,500; Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, up 1,600; and Transportation and Warehousing, and Accommodation and Food Services each gained 1,200. The three industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Trade, down 3,000; Information, Culture and Recreation, down 1,900; and Business, Building and Other Support Services, down 1,100.

Figure 29

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2010	2011	Change from 2010
Accommodation and Food Services	7,800	9,000	1,200
Agriculture	5,300	10,800	5,500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,700	3,600	-1,100
Construction	11,800	11,400	-400
Educational Services	7,300	7,400	100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,700	5,800	100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	10,500	12,100	1,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,700	16,700	0
Information, Culture and Recreation	4,600	2,700	-1,900
Manufacturing	12,000	12,300	300
Other Services***	7,200	7,700	500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,600	6,900	300
Public Administration	6,200	5,500	-700
Trade	22,800	19,800	-3,000
Transportation and Warehousing	6,200	7,400	1,200
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

**** This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Glossary of Definition

Employed People

People who, during the reference week:

1. did any work for pay or for profit, self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;
2. were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of people employed in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Goods-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil, and Gas; Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; and Utilities.

Labour Force

Refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Services-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing; Transportation and Warehousing; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Information, Culture, and Recreation; Business, Building, and Other Support Services; Public Administration; Health Care and Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Trades (retail and wholesale); and Educational Services.

Working-Age Population

People 15 years of age and over except people living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Unemployed People

People who, during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either:

1. had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
2. were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
3. had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

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